

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 170.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1882.

FIVE DOLLARS  
PER QUARTER.

## For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

HAVE RECEIVED EX-LATE ARRIVALS.

ICE CHESTS & ICE-CREAM FREEZERS.

POCKET KNIVES, RAZORS & SCISSORS.

BLOCKS, CANVAS, BRUSHES, PAINTS,  
OILS, VARNISH AND OTHER  
ARTISTS' SUNDRIES.

THE NEW NET UNDERSHIRTS  
FOR WEAR IN THE TROPICS FROM  
\$5 PER DOZEN.

TEA TASTERS' SCALES AND TIME  
GLASSES.

LADIES' BATHING DRESSES.

GENTLEMEN'S BATHING DRESSES.

GENUINE MALTESE CIGARETTES  
IN TIN FOIL BUNDLES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1882. [129]

## Insurances.

THE SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND  
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY  
OF NEW ZEALAND.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).

UNLIMITED LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.

The Undersigned, having been appointed  
Agents for the above Company, are prepared to  
ACCEPT FIRE and MARINE RISKS at Current  
Rates, allowing usual discounts.

GEO. R. STEVENS & CO.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [164]

THE CITY OF LONDON FIRE INSUR-  
ANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £2,000,000; PAID-UP £200,000.

PAID UP RESERVE FUND £50,000.

The Undersigned, having been appointed  
Agents for the above Company, are prepared to  
ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

GEO. R. STEVENS & CO.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [165]

THE Undersigned have been appointed  
AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD  
of UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1882.

RECORD OF AMERICAN and FOREIGN  
SHIPPIING.

Agents,

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1882. [457]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED \$1,000,000.)

The above Company is prepared to accept  
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on Goods,  
&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world  
payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,  
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,  
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [81]

YANG TSE INSURANCE  
ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (fully paid-up) Tls. 420,000.00

PERMANENT RESERVE Tls. 230,000.00

SPECIAL RESERVE FUND Tls. 290,553.95

TOTAL CAPITAL and  
ACCUMULATIONS, 8th May, 1882. Tls. 940,553.95

DIRECTORS.

H. DE C. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.

J. H. PINCKWELL, Esq. | W. MEYERINK, Esq.

A. J. M. INVERARITY, Esq. | G. H. WHEELER, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

Messrs. RUSSELL & CO., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.

Messrs. BAKING BROTHERS & CO.,  
Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,  
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICES granted on MARINE RISKS to all  
parts of the World.

Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for Interest  
on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the

UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually dis-  
tributed among all Contributors of Business (whether  
Shareholders or not) in proportion to the  
premia paid by them.

RUSSELL & CO.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1882. [53]

INTERNATIONAL NOVELTY  
COMPANY.

KOOLANGSOO, AMOY, (CHINA)  
(CLOSE TO THE UNION CHAPEL)

IMPORTERS OF EUROPEAN  
AND  
AMERICAN NOVELTIES,  
CONSISTING OF—

TRAVELLING BAGS, FANCY ARTICLES,  
TRAVELLING TRUNKS, LADIES'

WORK BOXES, PENCIL CASES,  
WATCHES, JEWELLERY,  
CUTLERY, STATIONERY,

ELECTRO-PLATED  
G. O. D. S.,  
&c., &c., &c.

EMILE PFANKUCHEN,

Amoy, 25th July, 1882. [527]

## Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION  
OF  
VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.

THE Undersigned has received instructions  
to Sell by Public Auction, on  
THURSDAY, the 17th day of August, 1882, at TWO P.M.,  
on the Premises,  
By ORDER of a MORTGAGEE,  
ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND  
Registered in the Land Office as INLAND  
LOT No. 74, known as the "Canton Bazaar."  
Together with the following HOUSES,  
erected thereon viz:—  
8 Houses in Queen's Road East, Nos. 37 to 51,  
10 " in Cheung Kong Lane, Nos. 1 to 10,  
20 " in Canton Bazaar, Nos. 1 to 20,  
10 " in Kai Ming Lane, Nos. 1 to 10.  
The above Houses will be Sold in separate  
Lots of one House in each Lot.  
For Further Particulars and Conditions of  
Sale, apply to

J. M. GUEDES,  
Auctioneer,  
or to  
BRERETON & WOTTON,  
Solicitors for the Mortgagee.  
Hongkong, 26th July, 1882. [524]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions  
to Sell by Public Auction, on  
FRIDAY,

the 18th day of August, 1882, at 3 P.M., on the  
Premises

BY ORDER of the MORTGAGEE,  
ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND,  
Registered in the LAND OFFICE as the  
REMAINING PORTION of INLAND LOT  
No. 69, measuring on the North and South  
sides 16 feet, East and West sides 50 feet.  
Together with the HOUSE, No. 118, in  
Queen's Road West.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of  
Sale, apply to

J. M. GUEDES,  
Auctioneer,  
Hongkong, 8th August, 1882. [557]

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

MARINE LOT No. 65, containing Four  
Substantially Built HOUSES and Four  
Large GRANITE GODOWNS in the Praya  
East and 17 CHINESE HOUSES in Queen's  
Road East. The above Property will be Sold  
in one Lot or in 4 separate Lots of one HOUSE  
and 1 GODOWN in a Lot, and the 17 HOUSES  
in another Lot.

For Price and Particulars, apply to

LEONG LUEN PO,  
or to  
J. M. GUEDES,  
Auctioneer,  
Hongkong, 19th July, 1882. [510]

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Queen's

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.  
SUMMER REQUISITES.  
PRICKLY HEAT LOTION.

CARBOLIC SOAPS.

BATH BRUSHES AND GLOVES.

CARBOLIC DISINFECTANTS.

SELTZOGNES.

EYE PROTECTORS.

E A R P L U G S,  
FOR USE IN BATHING.

FRUIT SYRUPS.

VIN-SANTE.

FELLOW'S SYRUP.

OSGOOD'S INDIAN CHOLAGOGUE,  
Kee., Kee., &c.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS  
AND  
AERATED WATERS  
MANUFACTURERS,  
HONGKONG DISPENSARY,  
HONGKONG,  
ESTABLISHED 1841.

on each side. Our informant tells us that he was in Canton on Monday, when everything was working smoothly; and from direct enquiries we have personally made to-day in Hongkong, as well as from letters received from Canton this morning, we have no hesitation in affirming that everything points to the *Daily Press* report being entirely without foundation. We think that before our contemporary concentrated its feeble brains in working up a leader, which indirectly throws a great deal of censure on the Chinese Government, it would have been as well to have made some inquiries as to the authenticity of the report which forms the basis of the attack. The most reliable evidence which can be obtained in this Colony points to this report as being nothing more or less than an idle and contemptible *canard*.

We are not in a position to say whether or not the Chinese Government contemplate refusing to sanction the Canton-Kowloon telegraph; but we are perfectly well assured that the *Daily Press* would be nearer the last than the first in Hongkong in receiving such information. Our contemporary had better attempt to get up a sensation on something else. Might we suggest an essay on the growth of turnips and mangel-wurzels as a congenial theme for the gigantic intellect of the mighty noodle who directs the destinies of the feeble newspaper published in the four corners of the globe?

in an interior county, to pounce on foreigners of all descriptions, especially those who could not speak our language, and sell them out summarily for the tax. Whenever he succeeded in making a good haul, he and his friends had a general jollification. So popular did he become that he was elected to the State Senate. But in time, complaints of his operations reached France. The French Foreign Secretary of the period called the attention of our Government to the matter, and DANIEL WEBSTER, Secretary of State, early in 1851, wrote to the Governor of California for information. But all that came of it was that the offending Collector resigned his seat in the Senate and skipped the State. He has not resided on this side the continent since, though he occasionally pays us a visit. He did some service in the late war, and nominally gained the rank of General.

The administration of the law is in the hands of our State officers. The sentiment of the State is in favor of its equal and vigorous execution. Of the control which they have, they cannot be deprived, unless in case of a rebellion, which is not likely to take place. But a Federal remonstrance, if it be founded on facts, may nevertheless be received and considered.

TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, 9th August.

The House of Commons has disengaged from the Lords' amendment to the Arrears Bill and proposed modification.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE *Chinkung* came out of Kowloon Dock last night, the *Japan* taking her place in the dock.

We are informed by the Acting Agent of the P. M. S. S. Co. that the steamship *City of Peking* with mails, &c. for this port, left San Francisco on the 1st instant.

THE defeat of the Liberals in the Commons on July 7th on Mr. Trevelyan's amendment to the *Repression Bill*, was accomplished by a majority of 13, the figures being 207 against 194.

THE fire at the Tannery, says the *Mercury* of the 5th inst., is still smouldering. The Steam Fire Launch remained pumping on the flames till 8 o'clock last night. Its services were again required to-day, and it left at 1 p.m. for the scene of the late catastrophe.

A MINISTER was called in the other day to see a dying man. The man had led a very wicked life. He had been a judge or something of that sort. The minister found the nurse reading out of the *Telegraph* to him. "Very good," said the holy man, "but don't you know that it is highly probable, considering the life you have led, that when you die you'll go to—?" "D—d sure of it," was the cheerful reply, "that's why I want to read up the local news beforehand."

THE sacred precincts of Police Stations are not even exempt from the raids of the enterprising "annexers" with which this Colony abounds.

One of these light-fingered fellows had the effrontery to walk off with a jacket belonging to Inspector Baker's "boy," which was hanging on a bamboo in his room at No. 2, Station, Wanchai.

For this act of cool audacity the man, an unemployed servant, was sent to four months' hard labor yesterday by Mr. Wodehouse.

WHAT a bloodthirsty lot some of these rascally Irishmen are! Placards have been posted in Kowloon offering 1000 reward for the head of a licensed publican named Michael Kearney, of Drunshambo, who is the owner of a coal-mine, and who is accused of having supplied coal to Lady Tenison's castle at Kilronan. Why could they not be content with his feet or his hands, or even his eye teeth? The victim might manage to struggle through the world with the loss of any one of them, but he would find it difficult to make a great success in life without his head.

WE are informed by Messrs. Remedios & Co. that the telegram received by them on the 2nd inst., stating the *Churrucu* had gone ashore on the North Coast of Luzon, has turned out to be incorrect. On the 4th instant the agents at Manila, Messrs. Larrings & Co., received a telegram from the captain of the vessel stating the *Churrucu* was then safely at anchor in Porto San Vincente, at Cape Engano. The steamer lost two anchors on the north coast of Luzon, and was towed into San Vincente by two steam-launches belonging to Messrs. Larrings & Co.

BOYS are proverbially cruel, though it is fair to say that in most instances their cruelty arises from ignorance. One of the most shocking instances of cruelty we have read is reported from Glasgow, where a boy named Kirk, while playing in a court, sat down upon a grating. While in that position a piece of red-hot iron was thrust up into his body from beneath the grating. The luckless lad was immediately removed to the infirmary, where, after lingering in great agony until the following morning, he died. Two boys are in custody in connection with the affair. The case is too horrible to contemplate.

THEY seem to have somewhat strange notions of heart disease in Sedgley Workhouse. Animate died in that institution the other week, suddenly, and it was found necessary to hold a coroner's inquest upon him. Several witnesses alleged that he died from heart disease, but upon the coroner examining the body he found a large incised wound upon the back of the neck, which could not be accounted for. A post-mortem examination was accordingly ordered, and it was found that death had been caused by congestion of the brain accelerated by a blow. This was a form of "heart disease" the jury could hardly pass, and an inquiry will doubtless be held into these circumstances.

AN old Chinawoman, a widow, was brought up at the Police Court this morning for hawking vegetables without a license yesterday. Pleading she was very poor and could not afford to pay for one, Captain Thomsett very humanely ordered 50 cents to be given her out of the poor-box to provide a license with.

WE note from the American papers that on May 25th the famous American river steamer *Mary Powell* made the trip up the Hudson river from New York to Rondout, ninety-five miles, in four hours and seventeen minutes, beating her best previous time by ten minutes. This is at the rate of 22 miles an hour, and included the time taken in making eight landings.

AT Coney Island, on Saturday July 1st, Captain Matthew Webb, champion long distance swimmer of England, who will be best remembered as the hero of the celebrated swim across the English Channel, defeated in a swimming match, the American champion George H. Wade, for a stake of \$1,000 and the championship of America. Webb won the race with great ease.

A FISCHMONGER with unfavourable antecedents, there being six previous convictions against him, four of them for larceny, was yesterday morning committed for trial at the Supreme Court, by Mr. Wodehouse, for stealing a cotton jacket from a Chinese shop. This is a step in the right direction. "Durance vile," as our friend Joe Maxwell used to so pathetically term it, is the only means to employ with people like the fishmonger. We hope soon to see that relic of barbarism, the stocks, altogether abolished. It is time it went the way of the public whipping post, so long a disgrace to the Colony and our 19th Century civilization.

THE EDITOR of the *N. C. Daily News*, with that spirit and decency which have ever formed such prominent characteristics of that great man, has been abusing the *Telegraph* over the Haideinmann libel business. We do not, as a rule, read the *N. C. Daily News*. Life is altogether too short for such an infliction. Some little time ago we expressed the opinion that the literary genius of the *Daily News* was "an eminent noodle." Now we are convinced he is, in addition, an ignorant and ill-bred twaddler. Our contemporary ought to remember that *la cratierie ordinaire fait qu'en s'y accouste et que chacun la méprise*.

A DAILY newspaper is a spiritual breakfast" read out a Parramatta editor the other morning. And then his hand stole lovingly towards the sideboard where he keeps his intellect. He always keeps his intellect in bottle, never in case, in consequence of the want of faith of a cold world—and murmured softly "it would be rum if it were not." Then there was a pause, filled up by a gurgling sound that rolled out upon the night like the trill of the brook Kedron at the hour when the harp of Israel's daughter is turned to melody, and old man Israel wishes to thunder to the world. "It would be rum if it were not at all" is the rule, which gives suitors abundant latitude for doing the other thing—telling lies. This morning, however, an unusual scene was witnessed. Several Chinese merchants were standing before the bench during the hearing of a civil action, and, all of a sudden one of them turned his back to the bench, went down on his knees, and with some show of earnestness and reverence, uttered a few words in Chinese, raising and lowering his hands twice while he spoke. He said, "If I tell a lie, before Heaven, may I die to-day." He then got up from his knees, turned round to the bench, and resumed his part in the discussion.

WE read that the Hon. Wm. F. Cody, better known as Buffalo Bill, has brought a suit to recover \$4,000,000 worth of property in Cleveland, and some one expressed the hope that, in case he is successful, he will put away twenty cents of it and get his hair cut. It is not likely, however, observes a contemporary, that Bill will part with three-fourths of his dramatic talent, unless he intends to retire from the stage. Buffalo Bill's "drastic bower" is evidently believed to mainly exist in his redundant locks. We wonder if Colonel Ike Austin could shoot as straight as he does now if they served him as the Philistines served Samson?

SIAM was a soft-spoken woman with mild grey eyes and a pleasant trick of rolling them at the person she addressed. It was in a police court in the North. Her husband had brought her before the bench for breaking his head with a crowbar. She stated that it was all a mistake. She had read a paragraph about the beauty of perseverance, and how a Chinese woman had rubbed a crowbar on a stone till she made a needle of it. So she got a crowbar and went out one night to rub it on the threshold. Her husband happened to be lying there at the time. She did not become aware of this till she had rubbed the top of his skull down to a level with his eye-brows. Assault was the name they gave her offence. And the bench, feeling a sectional furrow on the crown of its own bald head, winked sympathetically, and murmuring: "a good woman is a broken crown unto her husband," dismissed the case. In the chat with the Clerk of the Court afterwards, it transpired that his household sunshines always used a pick-handle, and the hearth-brightener of the bench a fire-shovel, for the same purpose.—*Bulletin*.

A GODOWN coolie in the employment of Leung Yau, a coal merchant, was charged this morning before Captain Thomsett with stealing 20 tons of coal, valued at \$55,50, the property of his master. A Chinese broker ordered 20 tons of coal at noon yesterday for the Wing Hing shop from the complainant, who gave him an order on his godown for the quantity. The coal was wanted for a steamer. At about 4 p.m. the complainant went to the godown, and, upon arriving there, saw a deeply laden cargo boat just leaving the wharf. Suspecting it contained more than the 20 tons of coal he had ordered to be supplied, he had the boat stopped by a Police Constable, and the coal weighed. Thirty instead of 20 tons being found on board, he gave the godown coolie, who could read, and was in charge of the godown at the time, the godown-keeper being absent on board ship, into custody for delivering to tons more than the quantity named in the order.—The defendant, who said he only delivered 20 tons, and did not know where the other 10 tons came from, was sentenced to six months' hard labor. There can be little doubt, we think, that the godown coolie and the cargo-boat man were in collusion, and we wonder the latter was not charged with aiding in the attempted theft.

MR. LABOUCHERE was one evening asked in the Commons what he thought of the oratorical powers of a member who was speaking. "He always makes a good speech when he is drunk," was the reply of the Editor of *Truth*.

THE *Temperance Union* hears that the Rev. C. H. Judd, lately of Chefoo, has accepted a unanimous and very cordial invitation to assume the pastorate of the Shanghai Baptist Church for a period of twelve months. We understand that in doing this, Mr. Judd does not by any means sever his connection with the China Inland Mission, whose affairs will still occupy a portion of his time. In view of the Rev. J. Hudson Taylor's early departure for Europe, it will, no doubt, be useful to the Mission to have an experienced missionary like Mr. Judd at such an important centre as Shanghai.

MAJOR CARDWELL, Assistant Military Secretary to His Excellency the Major-General Commanding, has, we hear, signified his intention of delivering an address at the meeting of the Royal Naval Temperance Society to be held at the Temperance Hall this evening. The subject of temperance being an inexhaustible one, we have no doubt the gallant Major will have something new to say upon it, and that his contribution to the literature of the question will be worth listening to. Although, generally speaking, temperance principles are not in the ascendant in Hongkong, the depressing influences of the climate militating against their rigid adoption, yet every good man must desire to see drunkenness, that devastating curse, swept from the face of the earth.

THE American barque *Triumy*, with a crew of 33 men, sailed from New London, Connecticut, on June 1st, 1880, on a whaling and sealing cruise in the Southern Ocean, and arrived at Heard's Island on October 2nd, 1880. She anchored off the island, which is situated in latitude 53 deg. S., longitude 73 deg. E. On October 17, during a severe gale, she had to be beached in order to save the lives of the crew. The crew remained on the island, which is uninhabited, until February 15th last, when they were rescued by the United States steamer *Marion*, sent to their rescue by the Navy Department. During these 16 months of captivity they lived on sea elephant, penguin flesh and eggs, and sea cabbage, and lived in small huts placed there at various times by whalers. During the winter season the men suffered severely from the intense cold, and two of them, while out hunting, were frozen to death.

SAYS the *Mercury* of the 29th ult.:—As our readers are probably aware, from descriptions of the proceedings at the Mixed Court which have from time to time appeared in our columns, there is no such thing as swearing witnesses, plaintiffs or defendants; no oaths whatever; "swear not at all" is the rule, which gives suitors abundant latitude for doing the other thing—telling lies.

This morning, however, an unusual scene was witnessed. Several Chinese merchants were standing before the bench during the hearing of a civil action, and so, referring to some "pony meteor" that during last training flashed across the horizon of our little racing world, rousing the timid, rousing the bold, and then, for various reasons, quietly subsiding. Many of these ponies evinced such a turn of speed that in all probability they will be again entered, having, in connection with many others not entered, been kept over for that purpose.

In glancing over the list of aspirants, we find some whose claims it would be dangerous to ignore, although past experience goes far to prove that "The Maidens" is seldom or never won by a kept-over pony, Isengrin being the sole exception. Leaving the explanation of this to some of your correspondents, who, I am sorry to see, are very backward in coming forward, we will come to the point at once. Commencing with Potheen (who is attracting the most attention and has been backed to a considerable extent) I will give my views.

Shall I ever forget seeing his trial for sale to the big Hongkong stable, when, like a little lion, he boasted the Straight, and full of running, 29 seconds for last quarter, did his fm. in 1.31? Rejected on account of a tendency to lameness (which subsequent events fully justified), he was at last purchased by Mr. O'Leary for fm. 400. The German contingent had the refusal at that price, and though represented at the trial and loud in praise of the wonderful performance, thinking they had something better in hand, refused him. We all remember how after raising expectation to the highest pitch, he was tried without his shoes and lamed. I think the stable was utterly wrong in attributing his lameness to an accident in the stable, and I fully expect to see him again crack up, despite the careful nursing of Mr. O'Leary. At present he looks like a cross between a donkey and a hyena. Passing over Mr. Morris's entry, whilst expressing our regrets at the continued bad luck that follows the stable, we come to Mr. Bill's lot. That Music was the best, I firmly believe, though his sale for the sum of fm. 400, goes far to prove the excellence of some bright particular star, the task of finding out which I cheerfully delegate to some one else. Esperance was kept very dark until, at the last moment, a trial found him wanting and loosened the tongue of his owner as to his excellence, which now remains to be proved. In any case, I should not look for the winner in this quarter. The Major seems to have lost his cunning, and though the "Undine" seems invincible under his handling, Owasco (a great favourite of mine) seemed to have been badly managed. I remember well seeing this pony with the *rising rock* up, kicking up his heels in front of a choice selection of Wild Harry's string (2m. in heavy going in 1.35) and sending this old sport home with something to ponder over.

Kept nearer the Race Course, and not worked off his legs, his chances are not to be despised, though distance is his forte. Mr. Ten Broek has a lot of kept-over ponies, many of which were turned out to Jessfield quite untrained; of those entered, I always fancied Acanthus until he proved that fm. was a shade too long a distance for him. Acanthus was very much fancied, and though on one occasion he did a fair trial, his subsequent trial did not warrant his starting. Amethyst was certainly the best, and had Mr. Ten Broek not been unfortunately bowled over by sickness, I think we should have seen more of him. If the winner comes out of the stable, it will be from the unentered ones of last meeting. The same remark will apply to Mr. St. Andrew's stable, of which I hold but a poor opinion. Mr. King has a few high-priced ones, but I would strongly advise him not to delude himself with the belief that he is going to improve on their sale time.

Blackthorn and Acanthus would bear watching if "The Griffins" were five furlongs. I have no doubt I have omitted many that stand high in the estimation of their owners, and many that are not intended for Shanghai, but I maintain that, as usual, the winner will be from the new importations. Blackthorn and Acanthus would bear watching if "The Griffins" were five furlongs. I have no doubt I have omitted many that stand high in the estimation of their owners, and many that are not intended for Shanghai, but I maintain that, as usual, the winner will be from the new importations.

SHANGHAI SPORTING NOTES.

The Training for the Autumn Race Meeting may be said to have commenced this morning, August 5th. More than the necessary number of subscribers put their names down for the coffee account and the Grand Stand will therefore be open and coffee provided regularly.

This morning the temperature was wonderfully cool for the time of the year, and whether as a rider or on-looker, the refreshing breeze, exercise, and very good coffee combine, fully compensated for the inconvenience of getting up so early, and I can thoroughly recommend your sporting readers to shake themselves out of their summer lethargy and try it, especially while the weather is not excessively hot.

The principal old pony that I noticed on the course were Wild Dash, Prejudice, First Comet, Wild Fang, Pillager, Picaroon, Privilege and Amethyst. Besides these a good many others were being exercised on the road.

I am glad to see that First Comet has apparently recovered from his lameness; it remains to be seen how he will stand his work. Another fear is that even if he keeps sound there may be a certain amount of weakness left which will possibly make the difference between winning and losing when it comes to a hard struggle. Most old sports have had practical experience of this.

Mr. Ten Broek has a very long string of Griffins kept over from last meeting, and he evidently intends that Mr. Bill shall not have all his own way.

As usual, nobody knows anything about the Musical Stable, but previous performances ensure its ranking as one of the highest "favourites" with bookmakers and investors.

I was pleased to see Potheen on the course. He has recovered from his lameness, but still goes in his old dickey style. However, it was the same last meeting, and he could certainly gallop then. If brought to the post, he will be very dangerous. It is reported that White Knight has gone into Mr. Henry's stable.

I heard that the Clerk of the Course is very shortly going to have the awning put up, and also the platform at the rails. This prompt attention to the comfort and convenience of his early visitors will be greatly appreciated by everybody.

The transparent sporting gentleman who writes to your contemporary under the nom de plume of "Notary Public" has lately called attention to the merits of the inside Course, which he says has been sloped too much. Thinking that he might possibly have got his information from a friend who knew something about it, I have personally inspected the Course, and find that there is really a small basis of common sense in what he says. It is undoubtedly probable that a pony going round and round the Course close to the rails, would be likely to go lame, on account of the great slope there. On the other hand, there is no reason why trainers should not confine themselves to the middle of the Course, of which there is a good width, which is very good going, and as the inside Course is mainly used for trotting, this can be easily done. The big slope will be an advantage in wet weather, of which we may expect a certain amount at an Autumn meeting.—*Courier*.

KE

TYHOONS.

III.

The position and configuration of the land, whether island or continent, has much to do with the path and history of a typhoon. Other circumstances permitting, typhoons, in their passage from one point to another, will generally choose a course that lies as far as possible over their "favourite sporting ground," the ocean. They seem in fact to revel in the longest practicable lines of run over free seas. How often do we find them, for example, especially in 1880, rising round the north of Luzon, and then, after getting through the Bashi Channel, inclining southward past the mainland coast until at length compelled to meet it at the Gulf of Tonquin. One such storm, No. VIII of 1880, thus rose along the whole east coast of the Philippines, so as to clear the land; while, according to Monsieur Dechevrens' chart, the centres of two typhoons, the above-named being one of them, dashed through the narrow Hainan Strait as if to avoid alighting upon the land until the last possible moment. In that year Hainan must have had a terrible time of it, no fewer than six typhoons having visited the island in the space of three months. Last year, however, it escaped with one only.

Again, we find typhoons in 1881 passing up to the very head of the Gulf of Tonquin before taking to the land; and another, No. VI of 1880, shunning first the Chinese coast near Shanghai and then the highlands of Kiushiu. A third, No. XIII of 1881, kept clear of all land, even up to its final escape into the Pacific by the La Perouse Strait north of Yezo; while a fourth, in May of last year, actually rebounded as it disgust after striking the shore of Cochin China. Others, compelled to set foot upon the land, seem to have taken the first possible opportunity of getting away again. It is also noticeable, as a result of Monsieur Dechevrens' investigations, that once having so to speak, blundered on to the land, typhoons, if free to select, choose a path over low level tracts, such as large valleys or estuaries, in preference to hilly or broken country.

The affinity of typhoons for the sea which gives them birth is easily understood when we consider the enormous part that is played by the vapour of water in their internal economy. At sea they are free not only to move but to subside. For the absorption and condensation of immense volumes of vapour, which are necessary for the maintenance of a typhoon's existence and energy, can only take place at sea or very near the coast. It is no wonder, then, that these storms are commonly experienced and reduced to insignificant proportions after a comparatively short run over the continent, being there deprived of their chief aliment, while the inequalities of the surface tend to check the motion of translation, reduce the wind's strength, and derange the whole aerial mechanism. We find, accordingly, that this was the case with several of the storms under discussion, while some seem to have been dispersed altogether soon after alighting on the mainland. The single exception occurs in the case of the Kiang-si typhoon, already referred to. Such was the latent energy of this terrible and singular storm that it increased instead of diminishing in violence after leaving the sea.

But, if typhoons have such a dislike to the land in general, what must be their special sentiments towards mountain-chains, which are wont not only to obstruct and divert, but to subdivide and even annihilate them? The fourth typhoon of 1881 came completely to grief against the hill ranges of the Shantung Peninsula, while still retaining full hurricane force, though the hills in question barely reach an altitude of a thousand feet. The same year shows us five other typhoons as having been split into two parts by collision with hill-ranges; two of these cases having occurred in Luzon, and the rest at the south end of Formosa. In the former, the operation, owing probably to the inferior height of the chain, seems to have been more tardy than in the latter. Nevertheless, there was a complete separation into two perfect whirlwinds, and in the later instance (No. XIV of 1881), a separation after a day or two into widely different tracks. Typhoon No. VIII of 1881, advancing boldly upon the south end of Formosa, was soon split, as by an immense wedge, by the end of the mountain range into two large segments, which passed northward on either side of it east and west. These tracks subsequently crossed one another twice before reaching the latitude of Shanghai, thus forming a double loop—a phenomenon attributed by Monsieur Dechevrens to their mutual attractions and to the preservation of a common bond between them in the upper atmosphere. But though the tracks were thus interlaced, the storms never met, and they finally separated altogether, one coming to an end at the entrance to the Yellow Sea, the other in Manchuria. The steamer *Glenoe* had the misfortune to encounter both of them. The tenth typhoon of 1881 exhibited very similar phenomena, having been split in the same place as its predecessor twelve days later. In this case the tracks crossed once only. Such, however, was the mutual attraction of the two segments that one of them managed to scramble through, or over, the Formosa range, but only to arrive too late by many hours at the place of crossing. The third splitting at the same point was that of typhoon No. XVII of 1881, to whose obstinate contest with the northeast monsoon we have already referred. In this case, the secondary whirlwind, by taking advantage of the perturbations caused by the struggle, worked its way into China, and is supposed by Monsieur Dechevrens to have rejoined its colleague in the Sea of

Japan twelve days after their separation. This splitting of whirlwinds, which has its parallel in the subdivision of vortices in watercourses or in a vessel's wake, is now recognised by meteorologists of repute. But the mariner who has the misfortune to fall in with a pair of these storms rotting in proximity to one another finds his difficulty and danger correspondingly increased, by reason of the perplexing variations of the barometer and the wind.

From what has been already said as to the manner in which areas of low pressure affect the course of whirling storms, and from the fact that low pressure always succeeds their passage, it follows that a typhoon which occurs soon after, and not too remote from, another one will seek to travel in the wake of its predecessor, unless some more powerful focus of weather. The steamship *Zuán* left for Shanghai yesterday at 4 p.m., and returned again this morning, reporting heavy weather; she will leave here to-morrow. The steamship *Kuang-tsun* arrived here at 1 p.m., and reports bad weather. —*Courier*.

NINGPO.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.]

Ningpo, August 4th, 1882.  
The weather here of late has been very unsettled, and a heavy blow has been expected. We have had some very high tides, the water coming over the embankment. The Barometer has been low, ranging from 29.30 to 29.50. Reports have come from the interior that great damage has been done by the recent heavy rains. The crops in the districts of Shing-sing and Hang-chow have suffered to a great extent.

The steamers *Faith* and *Kenshing* are still here engaged in taking material for the erection of the two new light-houses. It has not yet been reported if any lives have been lost through the recent heavy rains. The steamship *Zuán* arrived here yesterday *en route* for Wenchow, but has been detained on account of stress of weather. The steamship *Zuán* left for Shanghai yesterday at 4 p.m., and returned again this morning, reporting heavy weather; she will leave here to-morrow. The steamship *Kuang-tsun* arrived here at 1 p.m., and reports bad weather. —*Courier*.

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE FRENCH MAIL.

The M. M. steamer *Djinnah*, with the next French mail, left Saigon at 6 p.m. on the 7th instant, and may be looked for on the evening of the 10th or morning of the 11th.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The O. and O. S. Co.'s steamer *Guelph*, with the next American mail, left San Francisco on the 15th July, and may be expected to arrive on or about the 14th instant.

The O. and O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Hebe* left San Francisco for this port, via Yokohama, on the 22nd ultimo; she will be due here on or about the 22nd instant.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamship *City of Peiping* left San Francisco for this port, via Yokohama, on the 1st instant; she will be due here on or about the 31st.

"THAMES-STREET INDUSTRIES," by Percy Russell. This illustrated Pamphlet on Perfumery, &c., published at £1, may be had gratis from any Chemist or dealer in perfumery in the World, or John Gosnell & Co., London. —[Alv.]

Entimations.

AMERICAN NOVELTY COMPANY.

W H O L E S A L E I M P O R T E R S AND GENERAL PURCHASING AGENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF AMERICAN GOODS.

S. B. LEWIS, Manager.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1882.

[540]

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO. CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND CLOCK-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, AND OPTICIANS.

CHARTS AND BOOKS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR Louis Audemars' Watches, awarded the highest Prize at every Exhibition; and for Voigtländer and Sohn's CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE GLASSES, AND SPYGLASSES.

No. 38, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [447]

STAG HOTEL.

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

GOOD ACCOMMODATION FOR VISITORS

ENGLISH & AMERICAN BILLIARDS.

Tiffin at One o'clock, Dinner at 7.30.

This Hotel is most centrally situated and within easy distance of the principal landing places.

[471]

J. COOK, Proprietor.

A F O N G P H O T O G R A P H E R, HAS A LARGER COLLECTION OF VIEWS THAN ANY OTHER IN CHINA.

MINIATURES PAINTED ON IVORY FROM \$1.00-\$7.00.

OIL PAINTINGS ON CANVAS FROM \$5.00-\$55.00.

Cartes de Visite, Cabinet, and all other Styles of Portraits at equally moderate prices executed under the supervision and management of

D. K. G R I F F I T H, Studio 8, Queen's-road.

[550]

HAIR DRESSING SALOON HONGKONG HOTEL.

W. P. MOORE begs to inform the Gentle- men of Hongkong and Visitors that he has reduced the price of Hair-Cutting to 50 cents. Having now in his employ three competent Assistants who are always in attendance, he guarantees to execute this class of work in all its branches, with a perfection which cannot be excelled in any part of the World.

Hair-Cutting.....50 Cents.

Shampooing.....25 Cents.

Shaving.....25 Cents.

Trimming Beards.....25 Cents.

MONTHLY CUSTOMERS TAKEN AT REDUCED RATES.

RAZORS MOST CAREFULLY RE-SET.

Mr. MOORE begs to recommend his

GOCO SHAMPOO WASH

to the public as unrivaled by any preparation ever produced for promoting the growth of the hair. The basis of this compound is made of soap root; the natives of the Philippine Islands never use anything else for washing their hair; they are never found bald, and it is quite common to see the females with hair from 5 to 6 feet long. By constantly using this Shampoo Wash as directed, you will

NEVER BE BALD.

The proprietor offers the Wash to the public entirely confident that by its restorative properties it will without fail arrest decaying hair, it completely eradicates scurf, dandruff, and cures all disease of the scalp. It does not contain any poisonous drugs. By its cooling properties it allays the itching and fever of the scalp, which is the great cause of people losing their hair.

M. MOORE has succeeded in being able to

put this wash up in bottles without allowing it to ferment, and he will guarantee it to keep any length of time in any climate.

[551]

The Netherlands-India S. N. Co.'s steamer *Atich* left Batavia on the 1st instant, and may be expected here about the 12th.

The steamer *Vortiger* left Sydney on the 16th ultimo, and may be looked for here on or about the 13th instant.

The Typhoons of the Chinese Seas in the year 1880; by

M. Dechevrens, S. J.

Item, for 1881.

Nature, May 4th and May 11th, 1882.

[552]

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Nature, May 4th and May 11th, 1882.

Commercial.

THIS DAY.

4 o'clock p.m.

Business in the Share Market has been at a standstill since we last wrote, not a single transaction having come under our notice. Quotations remain unaltered.

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—132 per cent. premium, sellers.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$1,625 per share, buyers.

China Trade Insurance Company—\$1,575 per share, ex div.

North China Insurance—Tls. 1,225 per share, ex div.

Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$80 per share.

Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 870 per share.

Chinese Insurance Company—\$240 per share, buyers.

Os. Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$1000 per share, sellers.

China Fire Insurance Company—\$315 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—51 per cent. premium, sellers.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$27 per share premium, ex div.

Hongkong Gas Company—\$85 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company—\$105 per share, ex div., buyers.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—14 per cent. premium.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$190 per share, sellers.

China Sugar Refining Company (Debentures)—3 per cent. premium.

Latou Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$130 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Ice Company—\$135 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$8 per share.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1878—12 per cent. prem. ex. int.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1881—21 per cent. prem.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—  
Bank Bills on demand ..... 3/9

Bank Bills at 30 months' sight ..... 3/91

Bank Bills at 4 months' sight ..... 3/91

Credits, at 4 months' sight ..... 3/91

Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight ..... 3/91

ON PARIS.—  
Bank Bills on demand ..... 4/0

Credits, at 4 months' sight ..... 4/62

ON BOMBAY—Bank, T.T. ..... 22/4

ON CALCUTTA—Bank, T.T. ..... 22/4

ON SHANGHAI.—  
Bank, sight ..... 7/24

Private, 30 days' sight ..... 7/34

OPPIUM MARKET.—THIS DAY.

NEW MALWA ..... per picul, \$620 (Allowance, Taels 6.)

OLD MALWA ..... per picul, \$680 (Allowance, Taels 6.)

New PATNA (without choice) per chest ..... 856/1

New PATNA (first choice) per chest, \$577 1/2

New PATNA (bottom) ..... per chest, \$580

Old PATNA (bottom) ..... per chest, \$555

New BENARES (without choice) per chest ..... 854/5

New BENARES (bottom) ..... per chest, \$550

PERSIAN ..... per picul, \$410

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(FROM MESSRS. FALCONER & CO'S REGISTRY).

YESTERDAY.

Barometer—1 P.M. ..... 30.162

Thermometer—1 P.M. ..... 70° 100

Thermometer—1 P.M. ..... 68

Thermometer—1 P.M. ..... 67

Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb) ..... 70

Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb) ..... 69

Thermometer—Maximum ..... 70

Thermometer—Minimum (over night) ..... 68

TO-DAY.

Barometer—9 A.M. ..... 30.168

Thermometer—9 A.M. ..... 70° 100

Thermometer—9 A.M. (Wet bulb) ..... 68

Thermometer—9 A.M. (Wet bulb) ..... 67

Thermometer—9 A.M. (Wet bulb) ..... 69

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